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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/925,650	08/10/2001	Travis J. Parry	10012446-1	4432

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

GARCIA, GABRIEL I

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/925,650
Filing Date: August 10, 2001
Appellant(s): PARRY, TRAVIS J.

Jack McKinney

For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

Art Unit: 2625

This is in response to the appeal brief filed on 4/24/06 appealing from the Office action mailed 4/24/06.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) *Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal*

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence related Upon

The following is a listing of the evidence (e.g., patents, publications, Official Notice, and admitted prior art) relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

USA 6,537,324 Tabata et al. 03/35/03

USA 6,375,078 Rusell et al. 04/23/02

USA 5,848,413 Wolff 12/08/98

(9) Grounds of Rejection

1. Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tabata et al (Tabata) (U. S. 6,537,324).

With respect to claims 1, 5, 22, 24, 25, and 26, Tabata discloses a printing method comprising receiving print stream data adapted to contain a network address (URL) at a printer (470B) (column 23, lines 56-63 and column 24, lines 11-17); determining at the

printer (which reads on the copier, 470, figure 20) whether an external network option is enabled (which reads on transferring the address to a file server) (column 24, lines 14-17, column 13, lines 3-20, and column 15, lines 15-29); detecting at the printer (which reads on the copier, 470, figure 20) if a network address is in the received data (column 23, line 56 to column 24, line 17); sending on the Internet an access request from the printer (column 24, lines 18-23) to an administrative control entity separate from a user entity instigating the print data (which reads on the server) (440) for a document to the network address (column 24, lines 18-23); retrieving the document if the administrative control grants the access request (column 24, lines 24-25), merging at the printer the document from the network address into the print data stream to form a modified document (column 24, lines 18-38, column 30, line 46 to column 31, line 19 and column 24, lines 24-49), and printing the modified document (column 24, lines 36-38).

With respect to claim 2, Tabata discloses the address is a URL (column 12, lines 43-47).

With regard to claims 3 17, 18, and 23, Tabata discloses detecting a barcode (column 6, lines 26-37).

With regard to claim 4, Tabata discloses printing the untranslated barcode (column 26, lines 32-46).

With respect to claims 6 and 7, Tabata discloses presenting a display to the user for enabling the network access option (column 5, lines 51-58).

With regard to claims 8, 9, and further with regard to claim 24, Tabata discloses enabling the URL from a control panel at the printer at the discretion of the administrator (the integration of the printer, scanner and terminal equipment) (column 27, lines 9-33).

With respect to claim 10, the control panel is at a remote administrative location (10).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC .~ 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 11, 12, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Over Tabata in view of Russell et al (Russell) (U. S. 6,375,078).

With respect to claims 11, 12, 13, and 14, Tabata differs from claims 11, 12, 13, and 14 in that he does not clearly disclose sending a user name or password to the remote administration location. Russell discloses a method for retrieving information from a network source wherein authorization for access to the network occurs by requiring the user to enter an access code (column 19, line 55 to column 20, line 6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Tabata wherein a user name or password is sent to the remote administration location. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention to have modified Tabata by the teaching of

Russell in order to improve the security of the system.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata in view of Wolff (U. S. 5,848,413).

With respect to claims 15 and 16, Tabata differs from claims 15 and 16 in that he does not clearly disclose receiving E-mail containing the data. Wolff discloses a method for retrieving data from the Internet wherein the data is retrieved via E-mail (column 10, lines 37-48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Tabata wherein the data is received by E-mail. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Tabata by the teaching of Wolff in order to allow for simplified access to the Internet.

4. Claims 19, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata in view of Wolff.

With respect to claims 19, 20, and 21, Tabata differs from claims 19, 20, and 21 in that he does not clearly disclose printing the document within another document and identifying the contents of the documents. Wolff discloses printing the document within another document and identifying the contents of the documents (column 6, lines 29-37 and lines 58-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Tabata to print the document within another document and identify the contents of the documents. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Tabata by the teaching of Wolff in order to allow greater user control of the formatting of the retrieved documents.

(10) *Response to argument*

With regard to Applicant's main argument that Tabata fails to teach or suggest merging, at a printer, a document into print stream data to form a modified document where the document being merged into print stream data was obtained at the printer from a network address detected in the print stream data. Examiner asserts that Tabata teaches merging, at a printer a document into print stream data to form a modified document where the document being merged into print stream data was obtained at the printer from a network address detected in the print stream data (column 24, lines 18-49 and col. 30, line 46 thru col. 31, line 19), Col. 24, lines 18-49 describes how the printer (or scanner can received the information from the server, and the data is received as

depicted in fig. 19, which describes how data is received as a file (or form document) and retrieve by using a correlated information data identified by using network address such as an URL or Hypertext), fig. 20 also depicts how the form 420 containing the hypertext is received at the printer 470, and the data can be processed at the printer, and the data is generated by correlating the information file with additional information to be added or included in the medium form, also col. 30, lines 61-67, described how data received as the print data screen is scanned and synthesized with additional information, the additional information is selected to be correlated to generate and modified document including the retrieved information from the hypertext or URL and the selected information). Clearly the medium form as depicted in fig. 2, or fig, item 420, can be inputted at different points of the network (as figs. 1 or 20) including at the printer (470) of fig. 20, this medium forms represent the print data stream that is received by the printer 470, and the URL or hyperlink information is retrieved by the printed by retrieving the information from different devices in the network system, such as a server (440) or storage device (410) .

Again, with regard to applicant's argument that Tabata does not disclose the address is not detected at a printer and is not detected within print stream data in the matter required by claim 1. Examiner again disagrees with appellant's conclusion. Examiner asserts that Tabata discloses the address is detected at the printer and is detected within the print data stream (e.g. the medium forms represent the print data stream that is received by the printer 470 (see col. 24, lines 18-49). Col. 24, lines 18-49 describes how the printer (or scanner) can received the information from the server, and

the data is received as depicted in fig. 19, which describes how data is received as a file (or form document) and retrieve by using a correlated information data identified by using network address such as an URL or Hypertext), fig. 20 also depicts how the form 420 containing the hypertext is received at the printer 470, and the data can be processed at the printer,

With regard to applicant's argument that Tabata's medium form information is not merged with anything, let alone a document retrieved from a detected address.

Examiner disagrees with Appellant's conclusion. Examiner pointed to col. 30, lines 60-67 of Tabata, to teach that the medium form information is synthesized with retrieved data and added selected information. Col. 3, lines 1-15, and col. 5, lines 34-40, described how the retrieved information can be synthesized with additional information selected by the user.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

Appeal brief does not identify any related proceeding(s)

(12) Oral Argument


Appeal brief does not contain any oral arguments

Art Unit: 2625

Conclusion

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.


Respectfully submitted,


Gabriel I. Garcia
Primary Examiner

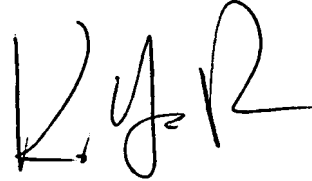
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